

Fort Lewis, Washington. Private First Class Stahl lost his life on Tuesday, September 21, 2004 in central Iraq when his vehicle was struck by an explosive device. His sacrifice will be remembered at funeral services on Friday, October 1, 2004 by a community that has been struck hard by the devastating loss of one of its own.

A native of Highland, Indiana, Private Nathan E. Stahl graduated from Highland High School. Private Stahl loved documentary-style war movies and dreamed of becoming a United States Army Ranger. As a teen, he joined the Civil Air Patrol Air Force Academy. Private Stahl enlisted in the army before his high school graduation, and the experience he gained from the Civil Air Patrol immediately earned him the rank of Private First Class out of basic training.

It came as no surprise to those who knew Private Stahl that he would serve his country. A true patriot, his love for his country was evident from the time that he was a child. He wanted to help make a difference in the world. At the age of 13 he insisted he and his mother talk with Army recruiters. He left for basic training at 19. Private Stahl wanted to be a hero. Despite the danger, Private Stahl's mother signed her son's release papers because she knew it was what he wanted. He was initially sent to the airborne infantry for training but they found an opening for him in the United States Army Rangers and he was ecstatic. Private Stahl felt tremendous pride for his country, and he was willing to endanger his own life to protect the lives of his fellow citizens. His courage and heroism will always be remembered, and his sacrifice will forever live in the hearts and minds of those for whom he battled. He gave his life so that the freedoms and values that he treasured could be enjoyed by those around the world.

Although he loved his unit and his country, Private Stahl treasured his family above all else. He is survived by his mother and stepfather, Towina and Rodney Nightingale, his father and stepmother, Max and Virginia Stahl, and two sisters, Nicole and Abigail. Private Stahl will also be deeply missed by his fiancée Tiffany Metzler, who is currently serving in the United States Army. These individuals were the heroes to a man that we will forever call a hero, and we should honor them in this tumultuous moment as well.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in honoring a fallen hero, United States Army Reserve Private First Class Nathan E. Stahl. He will forever remain a hero in the eyes of his family, his community, and his country. Let us never forget the sacrifice he made to preserve the ideals of freedom and democracy.

ON THE DEATH OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN BILL FORD

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great sadness this evening to announce the death of our former colleague, Congressman William D. Ford. Mr. Ford died August 14th while the House was adjourned. Congressman Ford spent three decades serving the Nation as

part of the U.S. House of Representatives. He was a great champion for the causes that concerned so many Michiganders. He worked every day of his life to be the champion of the working poor and the middle class.

Bill Ford was a Member of the House from 1965 to 1995 representing Michigan's 15th and 13th Congressional Districts. During his thirty-year tenure, he served as Chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and as Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

He was the oldest child of immigrant Scottish parents and the first member of his family to attend college. Following his service in the U.S. Navy, he attended the University of Denver on the GI Bill.

He was the author of the Middle Income Student Assistance Act, the Plant Closing Act and orchestrated the passage of the Family Medical Leave Act, the first law signed by President Bill Clinton in 1993. In 1994 The Federal Direct Student Loan program was named for him in recognition of his efforts to expand educational opportunities for students and lower the cost of education for them.

A champion of federal compensatory education programs to serve educationally disadvantaged children; he was an original sponsor of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. He had a special interest in programs serving students from migrant farm worker families.

His father's death in a factory accident led to a lifelong commitment to protect the health and safety of employees in the workplace.

Prior to serving in Congress, he was a delegate to the Michigan Constitutional Convention and a member of the Michigan State Senate. He also served as city attorney of Melvindale, Michigan; as attorney and as justice of the peace of Taylor Township, Michigan.

He is survived by three children, William D. Ford Jr., Margaret Ford VanVleet and John Ford; three grandchildren, a sister, Janet Ford, and a brother, Robert Ford. A memorial service will be held tomorrow here in Washington.

Michigan is a better place because of the work and dedication of William D. Ford. His life left its mark on our state, his death is a tremendous loss. Our sympathies go out to his loved ones, many friends and his dedicated former staffers in Washington and Michigan.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EMPLOYEE FREEDOM FROM INVASION OF PRIVACY ACT

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today, with my colleague, Congressman ROB ANDREWS, I am introducing the Employee Freedom from Invasion of Privacy Act.

This legislation would prohibit the video or audio monitoring of an employee in any area on an employer's premises where an employee changes clothing.

Unfortunately, there have been a number of cases where employers have been caught engaging in secret surveillance via video or audio equipment of their employees in these situations on the job site.

For example, the Wall Street Journal reported that 19 locomotive engineers sued their

employer in Oakland County Michigan Circuit Court, charging that their employer had hidden a camera in a locker-room exit sign. A worker at a state college was shocked to discover that her employer had secretly videotaped her changing her clothes in her office after work. A waitress at a restaurant was spied on in the employee changing room when she got dressed for work.

Mr. Speaker, these are just a few examples of the conduct that the legislation Congressman ANDREWS and I are introducing today is intended to prevent. The Employee Freedom from Invasion of Privacy Act would help ensure that workers can go to work without wondering whether their employer has hidden a video camera in the bathroom or a microphone in the office ceiling.

Under the Employee Freedom from Invasion of Privacy Act, an employer who violates the prohibition against video or audio monitoring of any area on an employer's premises where workers change clothing would be liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for each violation.

The bill also authorizes the Secretary of Labor to seek injunctive relief against an employer so as to stop future violations of the prohibitions contained in the legislation.

Enactment of the Employee Freedom from Invasion of Privacy Act would strengthen the right to privacy at a time when the growing use of surveillance technologies at the workplace has endangered this most fundamental of American values.

BENNETT FREEZE REHABILITATION ACT OF 2004

HON. RICK RENZI

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Bennett Freeze Rehabilitation Act of 2004.

The Navajo Nation is the largest Native American reservation in the United States with some of the poorest living conditions in the world. Currently, more than 8,000 people are living in an area called the Bennett Freeze. Only 10 percent of those living in the Bennett Freeze have running water and only 3 percent have electricity.

In 1966, former Bureau of Indian Affairs Commissioner Robert Bennett administratively issued the Bennett Freeze to restrict the Navajo Nation from constructing and repairing their dwellings on land that was subject to a land dispute with the Hopi Tribe.

In 1992, the Bennett Freeze was temporarily lifted. At this time, more than \$20 million was proposed to rehabilitate the Bennett Freeze area. Shortly after the Bennett Freeze was lifted, however, a Federal judge reinstated the Freeze.

In the last few years, the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe have been involved in extensive settlement negotiations. I am hopeful that the hard work by both the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe will result in an end to the Bennett Freeze. I commend the work of President Joe Shirley and Hopi Chairman Wayne Taylor for their leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, the Bennett Freeze Rehabilitation Act of 2004 will repeal the Bennett Freeze